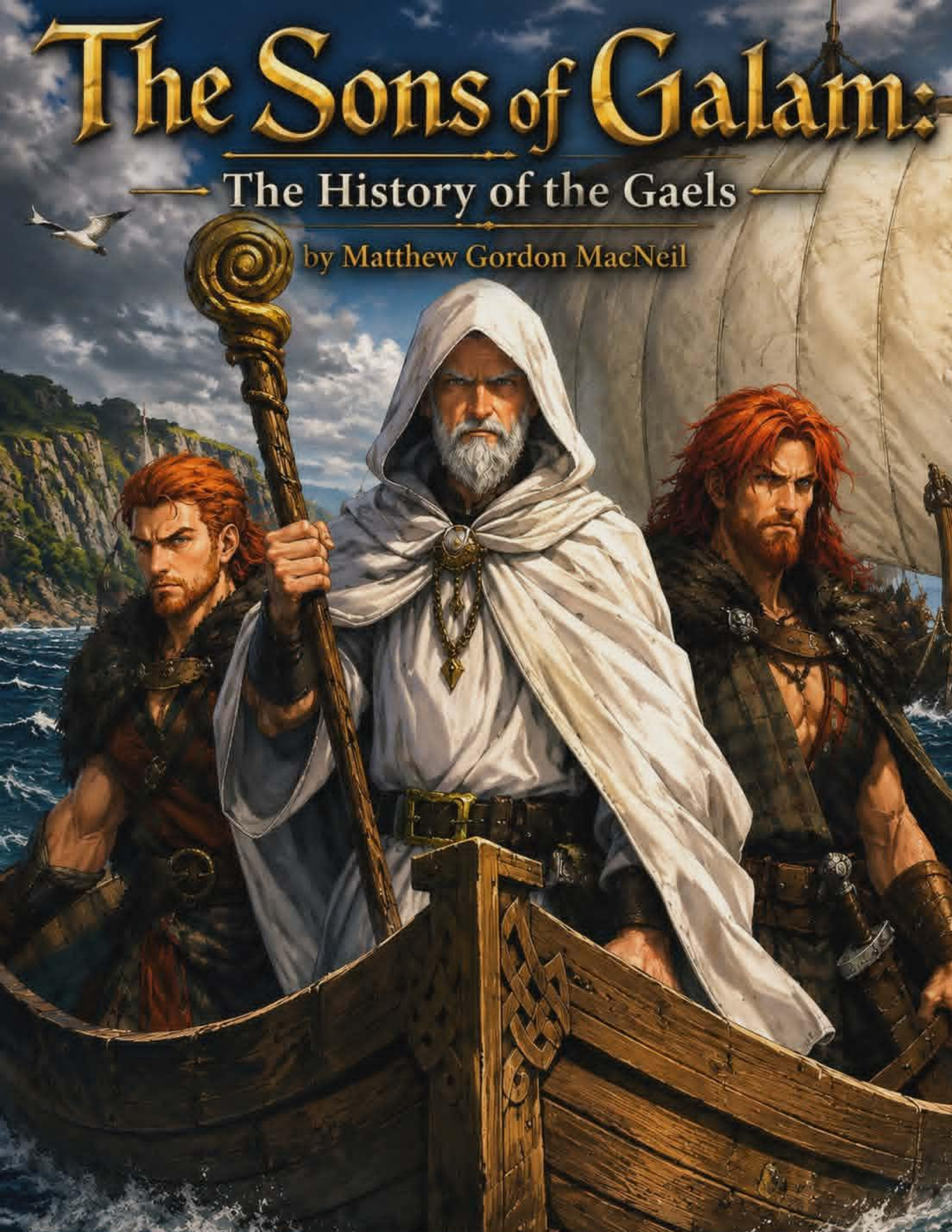
The Sons of Galam:

The History of the Gaels

by Matthew Gordon MacNeil



The Sons of Golam: The History of the Early Gaels

By Matthew Gordon MacNeil

The world had already seen a great flood, one which reset civilization back thousands, perhaps even millions of years, in 4000 BC where only several thousand people survived worldwide.

Now, in 3090 BC, a new flood threatened to wipe out the new world rebuilt from the old's ashes, and like the last it's creator

was Satan, Lord of Darkness and the leader of Demons and other foul creatures who seek the destruction of all things created by the Gods.

One man unknowing of this looming threat as of yet, was Noah, son of Lamech, a humble farmer Sumeria in what is today Iraq. A direct descendant of Adam and Eve, King and Queen of the city of Eden, a bastion of civilization in the wasteland of the post flood world created by the Sumerian Gods, who failed to live up to their purpose of leading humanity into a Golden Age. Noah wanted no part of his ancestors' greatness, he simply wanted to live a normal life with his family.

Sixty years of age in 3090 BC, Noah and his wife Naamah, a descendant of Cain and his wife Luluwa-Lilith, and thus of the Archangel Samael, Cain's biological father, and of Elven blood through Luluwa's Elven father, had four sons:

Bith, born 3130 BC.

Shem, born in 3129 BC.

Ham, born 3128 BC.

Japheth, born 3125 BC.

They lived on a small farm close to where the great city of Babylon would one day stand living out their days tending crops, herding sheep, and spending time among themselves.

By 3090 BC all four of Noah's sons were married, but only the eldest, Bith, had any children. Bith and his wife, Birren, had a daughter, Cessair, who was twenty years of age.

Early in the year, while Noah worked in his fields, a stranger came to his home dressed in the finest white clothing. An odd occurrence given the terrain and how dirty pure white would get, but Noah welcomed the man inside nonetheless, having Naamah prepare a meal for him.

Once the meal was finished and the two men reclined Noah asked his guest why he was traveling all by himself, to which

the man said he came to see Noah personally, a surprising revelation.

Noah asked if they knew each other but the man shook his head, and finally, when the elderly farmer gave up trying to figure out just who the stranger could be, he revealed himself.

He was the Archangel Uriel, sent to the family by Enki, a God of Magic and the Earth, father of Adam and forefather to Noah. Uriel explained the great flood coming, of why it was, and what role Noah must play next.

One can only imagine the farmer's confusion and disbelief. Why him? To this Uriel said he was a righteous and good man while so many others were driven by selfish desires. The Gods knew he, Noah, would do all he could to help others survive the coming destruction while other men might solely look to their own interests in such a time.

Uriel told him he must build a large ship, one big enough to house many animals and people. When asked exactly how he was expected to do this Uriel reassured him a way would be

given. With this the Archangel departed, vanishing before their eyes to prove definitively he came from the Otherworld.

Noah and Naamah both believed immediately, having seen Uriel themselves, and Shem, Ham, and Japheth were easy to convince, all knowing their father was never fond of telling lies.

But Bith and Birren found the whole situation laughable. The eldest son of Noah refused to believe his father received a visit from an Angel or was chosen to save people. Instead he pulled away from his family while they prepared for the flood.

Despite this falling out with his eldest son Noah pushed on, sending Shem, Ham, and Japheth out to seek others to join them while he waited for instructions on how to build the ship, which finally came via the Angel Raziel, known as 'the Keeper of Secrets' and 'Angel of Mysteries' in Jewish Mysticism today. The Angel handed Noah a scroll, known by the name Sefer Raziel (Book of Raziel), which when the farmer read it immediately infused the ship building instructions into his mind.

Equipped with this newfound knowledge Noah spent the next month using Magic and other tools to craft the vessel, animals of every kind being led to him by Uriel and Raziel. Shem, Ham, and Japheth were successful in bringing about twenty people, including five children, to their farm, but most rejected their warnings, calling them madmen.

By the second month all was ready, Noah and his family boarding the ship, known as the Ark, and not long after the earth started to rumble.

Great rends were made, soil shattering and ripping apart, causing earthquakes and mudslides, entire cities collapsed and thousands were lost.

Then the flood waters came, both surging in from the seas, skies, and bursting up through the earth along with lava, consuming all in it's path.

Bith and his family, once they realized what was happening, tried gaining entry on the Ark but Noah refused, saying it was too late. Abandoned to their fate, the family and others

following them ran up a nearby mountain where they pleaded with an unnamed deity to help.

He did and constructed a boat for them with his spells, allowing them to board it and find safety admist the chaos unfolding around them. This boat, sent adrift on the wild seas, eventually entered Europe, landing on the shores of what is today Ireland where the small company disembarked.

Bith and his wife soon died, leaving Cessair to lead the people, and with help from a friend, Fintan, she led the Sumerians in building a new life for themselves on Irish soil, intermixing with the few remaining souls of the native population.

While Bith's family floated across the sea to a new continent Noah and those within the Ark withstood forty days of violent waves and winds until finally peace was restored to the earth and they were able to disembark, the Ark resting on Mount Ararat in modern Turkey.

The world they reentered was nothing like they knew. It's beautiful, magnificent cities were gone, replaced by rubble

and debris. Whole villages, only a year ago lively, didn't exist anymore. Washed away in the floodwaters along with their people.

A stark contrast, but one they dealt with as best they could. Noah and Naamah, despite their age, had two further children following the flood. Sceafa, born in 3089 BC, and Bouniter, born in 3088 BC respectively.

Sceafa was to be the progenitor of the House of Wessex, sailing to Europe in his early manhood, settling in modern day Denmark and becoming it's King after overthrowing the tyrannical Lother, his descendants later spreading throughout Norway and Sweden into Germany.

Bouniter, a forefather of the Arab people, became skilled in the art of astronomy and Magic, helping to build Babylon.

Noah and Naamah settled down in what is today Turkey and restarted their career as farmers, living out the remainder of their lives in peace. Noah died at the age of ninety nine in 3051 BC, Naamah following within a year.

The flood upended not only world itself but also the sons of Noah. Uprooted and cast a drift in a new world unlike anything they knew, Noah's children decided to strike out on their own. Shem set off back to Sumeria while Ham remained close to his parents and started his own farm.

Japheth, like his elder brother, decided to leave modern Turkey but instead of traveling back with Shem into their homeland, he and his wife made their way into Asia. Why they chose to do this isn't clear, but they moved onto the Central Asian steppes and soon Japheth, through unknown means, formed his own small tribe of survivors.

By his wife Japheth fathered seven sons:

Gomer, born 3087 BC.

Magor, born 3086 BC.

Tiras, born 3084 BC.

Javan, born 3082 BC.

Meshach, born 3080 BC.

Tubal, born 3079 BC.

Madai, born 3077 BC.

Of these sons Meshach was the only one to return to the Middle East and later, along with an army, invaded Europe, conquering what is today Britain, establishing a Kingdom for himself. The others save for Magor and Madai migrated to Europe directly. Gomer became one of the ancestors to Celtic and Germanic people. Tiras of the Thracians and later Bulgarians. Javan married a descendant of Hellen, son of Deucalion and Pyrrha, becoming a forefather of the Greeks, and Tubal became an ancestor of the Basque people.

Japheth and his family eventually moved into Iran where Madai took a wife from among the tribesmen there. In 3068

BC Japheth died and Magor took up the Chieftainship of his people.

In the same year he became Chieftain Magor met with Iraj, King and namesake of Iran and a member of the Pishdadian Dynasty. who wanted to make an alliance with the nomads. In exchange for martial support Iraj gave one of his daughters to Magor as a wife.

By this Pishdadian Princess Magor fathered five sons:

Baath, born 3067 BC.

Ibath, born 3065 BC.

Barachan, born 3063 BC.

Emoth, born 3062 BC.

Aithechta, born 3061 BC.

Lubal, born 3060 BC.

Magor lived the rest of his life in Iran, living on lands Iraj gave to him, dying in 3023 BC.

Of his sons Baath, Ibath, and Lubal were the only ones to father descendants. Of Lubal emerged the Scythian people through his descendant Scythes, born from Heracles and an Iranian noblewoman of Lubal's line in the 13th century BC.

Ibath's son, Alan, would move into Europe as a young man and settle in what is today Italy, marrying a local woman and fathering three sons, Hiscion, Armenon, and Negue. Through his sons Alan became an ancestral father to a myriad numbers of peoples some of which include the Italians, French, Slavs, and English.

Baath became Chieftain of the Gaedi, as the tribe of Japheth was now known, and fathered one son, Farsa, with an Iranian wife, in 3021 BC.

One distinguishing feature of Baath's reign as Chieftain was his willingness to allow his son to be educated at the Iranian royal court and thanks to this Farsa became fluent in several different languages, including Egyptian. The boy grew up into a man of learning, deciding to devote himself not to warfare but to scholarship.

It is unknown when Baath died but by 3000 BC Farsa was Chieftain of the Gaedi, father of a son named Nel, and led his people into Sumeria where he heard of a great tower being built, known to us today as the Tower of Babel, in Babylon. Here Farsa studied the different languages of the people gathered across the Middle East and Europe while they worked on the tower, which his son Nel helped to build.

When the tower collapsed due to faulty foundations in 2999 BC, Farsa, taking the best pieces of every language he studied both in Sumeria and while in Iran, created the Ogham alphabet and with it the Gaelic language.

Following this creation Farsa dubbed his people Gaels and led them into Egypt where the Pharaoh, Djer, grandson of

Narmer, first King of Egypt and himself son of Ham, wished to hire him for his language expertise.

Farsa spent the rest of his life in Egypt, dying at an unknown date, but before his death he rose through the early Egyptian Court system and was a valued member of Djer's retinue.

So much so, in fact, that Nel was able to marry a daughter of the Pharaoh, her original name unknown but known to later Gaelic tradition as Scota. Together the couple had two sons:

Goidel, born 2997 BC.

Gaythelos, born 2996 BC.

Nel, like his father, was a professional linguist and spent his life studying ancient Greek, Egyptian, and other languages he encountered, dying prematurely in 2990 BC.

Once her husband was gone Scota took upon herself the leadership of the Gaels and once her sons were grown she,

fearing Egypt would not be hospitable to them much longer, decided to migrate. Gaythelos, however, chose to remain behind and a small band with him.

The main body of the Gaels under Scota's Chiefship sailed from Egypt and traveled for many months until finally, by chance, they landed in Ireland.

Ireland by this time was led by the descendants of Cessair who, understandably, didn't take too kindly to these new arrivals. A battle near what is today the town of Tralee, County Kerry, in the Republic of Ireland was fought between the Gaels and the people of Cessair, with the former prevailing, but at a cost.

Scota, leading her people from the front, fought bravely and well but somehow she was knocked from her horse midway through the fight. As she tried to remount she was stabbed through the stomach, her life snuffed out.

The two sides came to a truce following the battle whereby the Gaels were permitted to settle among their distant

relatives, and thus this is how the first of their people would settle in the Emerald Isle, but they weren't the last.

Gaythelos married into Egyptian nobility, living out his life in Court. His descendants and the Gaels left under his governance lived in the Kingdom for centuries while retaining their distinctive identity, until 2000 BC when they left under the command of another Gaythelos who led them through North Africa, intermarrying with the ancestors of the Berber people, before moving on to Europe.

In 1998 BC the Egyptian Gaels (a name I will use to distinguish them from the original Gaels) settled in what is today Sweden, carving out a piece of territory for themselves under their King, a descendant of Gaythelos named Lamfhind.

On their way to Scandinavia the Gaelic ships came across the Sirens, those malevolent creatures who, in centuries to come, would try to lure the Greek General Odysseus and his men to their deaths as they made their way back to Greece following victory in the Trojan War.

To save their people Calcher, a Druid and cousin of Lamfhind, had the Gaels place melted wax in their ears to prevent them from hearing the sensual call of the Sirens. They made it safely passed and entered Europe, landing in Sweden where Lamfhind, known as a great warrior, carved out territory for them to live.

Here they remained for one hundred years, marrying with the locals but, much like Egypt, they retained their unique identity as a people. In 1800 BC, under the command of Brath, seventh great grandson of Lamfhind, the Egyptian Gaels, now also mixed with Scandinavian blood, left Northern Europe and invaded Spain and Portugal.

It was a long campaign, one in which Brath himself did not survive, dying in battle sometime during the conquest, but his son, Breogan, continued on and eventually conquered all of present day Spain and Portugal, becoming King of a Kingdom he named Galicia in honour of his people. By this time nearly all the Gaels carried the blood of Farsa in their veins and within a few more generations they all would.

Breogan's main achievement as King was to build a tower he

named Brigantia, which can still be seen today and now called the Tower of Hercules, in the city of A Coruna. One of his sons, Ioth, climbed up it one day in 1787 BC and spied Ireland in the distance.

Gathering a force of men Ioth intended to conquer the Island in his father's name. Little did he realize that Ireland wasn't ruled by humans any longer, but by the Tuatha De Danaan, a Clan of Elves and Fairies who conquered the Isle a generation after the first Gaels arrived there.

Ioth and his warriors stood little chance against the Tuatha De Danaan, being cut down in battle like wheat. One warrior managed to survive and flee back to Galicia with his Lord's body, but Breogan was unable to avenge his son.

The next few generations went by peacefully for the Egyptian Gaels, blood now mixed with those of the Spaniards. In 1750 BC, Galam, grandson of Breogan and son of Bile, King of Galicia, set off as a mercenary, heading firstly into Asia, serving in Iran before making his way to Egypt.

Galam found work under Pharaoh Neferhotep I of the Thirteenth Dynasty. Egypt at this time was divided between different Kings, with Neferhotep ruling from the city of Itjawy in what is today the Faiyum Governorate. The Gaelic soldier proved himself worthy as a warrior and rose up the ranks, becoming a General by 1740 BC, marrying Kemi, a daughter of the Pharaoh.

When Neferhotep I died in 1736 BC Galam returned with Kemi to Galicia where he battled his relatives for the throne, claiming it within a year.

By Kemi, Galam fathered eight sons:

Eber Finn, born 1735 BC.

Eber Donn, born 1734 BC.

Erimon, born 1732 BC.

Ir, born 1730 BC.

Erannan, born 1729 BC.

Amergin, born 1728 BC.

Colptha, born 1726 BC.

Airech, born 1724 BC.

Galam died in 1702 BC, leaving the throne to the two Ebers and Erimon to rule as co-rulers. Their first decision as Kings of Galicia was to avenge their great uncle Ioth's death, a great stain on their family none could forget.

By 1700 BC the three Kings had their fleet ready and with their other brothers, including Amergin, who was a Druid and skilled Magic user, they set sail to Ireland.

Like before the Tuatha De Danaan marshalled their army to meet the humans, using their Magic to create a storm to

confuse their ships but Amergin counteracted it with his own spells and the Sons of Galam landed safely on Irish shores.

Three bloody battles followed between the humans and the Tuatha De Danaan, and this time it wasn't easy for the Elves and Fairies to win. They struggled to overcome this new foe, but eventually realized they couldn't do it and made peace.

In exchange for their lives the Tuatha De Danaan agreed to cede the Island to the Sons of Galam while they retreated to the Otherworld.

Following this the Island was divided between Eber Finn (Eber Donn having been killed in battle) and Erimon, the former ruling the South and the latter the North, thus were the Irish people born, all Gaelic people descending from Eber Donn, Erimon, and Ir per ancient Irish Clan tradition.